We claim:

1. A dermal cytochrome P450 1A (CYP1A) inhibitor which is a free base or pharmacologically acceptable salt of at least one compound selected from the group consisting of (-)-epicatechin, (+)-epicatechin, (+)-limonene, 3-phenylpropyl acetate, α-naphthoflavone, apigenin, baicalein, baicalin, β-myrcene, catechin, β-naphthoflavone, cineole, daidzein, daidzin, diosmin, ergosterol, formononetin, gallic acid, genistein, glycyrrhizin, glycyrrhizic acid, hesperetin, hesperidin, isoquercitrin, kaempferol, lauryl alcohol, luteolin, luteolin-7-glycoside, narigenin, narigin, nordihydroguaiaretic acid, oleanolic acid, paeoniflorin, quercetin, quercitrin, rutin, swertiamarin, terpineol, trans-cinnamaldehyde, trans-cinnamic acid, umbelliferone, genkwanin, homoorientin, isovitexin, neohesperidin, wongonin, capillarisin, liquiritin, ethyl myristate, poncirin, and ursolic acid.

2. The dermal cytochrome P450 1A (CYP1A) inhibitor according to claim 1, wherein said inhibitor is at least one selected from the group consisting of kaempferol, luteolin-7-glycoside, terpineol, α-naphthoflavone, β-naphthoflavone, and hesperetin.

3. The dermal cytochrome P450 1A (CYP1A) inhibitor according to claim 1, wherein said dermal CYP1A inhibitor is an anti-first-pass-effect compound.

4. The dermal cytochrome P450 1A (CYP1A) inhibitor according to claim 1, wherein said dermal CYP1A inhibitor is co-administered with a compound having first-pass effect.

5. The dermal cytochrome P450 1A (CYP1A) inhibitor according to claim 1, wherein said compound with first-pass effect is a dermatological drug.

6. The dermal cytochrome P450 1A (CYP1A) inhibitor according to claim 5, wherein said dermatological drug is retinoid.

7. The dermal cytochrome P450 1A (CYP1A) inhibitor according to claim 6, wherein said dermatological drug is retinoic acid.

8. The dermal cytochrome P450 1A (CYP1A) inhibitor according to claim 1, wherein said CYP1A inhibitor is topically applied to patient with skin cancer.

9. The dermal cytochrome P450 1A (CYP1A) inhibitor according to claim 6, wherein said CYP1A inhibitor is topically applied to patient with skin cancer.

10. A method for treating patients with dermatological diseases comprising topically treating said patients with said dermal CYP1A inhibitor according to claim 1.

11. The method according to claim 10, wherein said dermal CYP1A is co-administered with a dermatological drug.

12. The method according to claim 11, wherein said dermatological drug is retinoid.

13. A method for treating patient with skin cancer comprising topically applying the dermal CYP1A inhibitor according to claim 1 to said patient with skin cancer.

14. The method for treating patient with skin cancer according to claim 13, wherein said dermal CYP1A inhibitor is co-administered with retinoid.

15. A dermal cytochrome P450 1A enhancer which is a free base or pharmacologically acceptable salt of at least one compound selected from the group consisting of (+)-catechin, (-)-epicatechin, (+)-epicatechin, (+)-limonene, 3-phenylpropyl acetate, apigenin, baicalein, baicalin, β-myrcene, cineole, daidzein, daidzin, diosmin, ergosterol, formononetin, gallic acid, glycyrrhizin, hesperidin, isoquercitrin, kaempferol, lauryl alcohol, luteolin, luteolin-7-glycoside, narigin, nordihydroguaiaretic acid, paeoniflorin, protocatechuic acid, quercetin, quercitrin, rutin, swertiamarin, terpineol, trans-cinnamic acid, umbelliferone, and umbellic acid.

16. The dermal cytochrome P450 1A (CYP1A) enhancer according to claim 14, wherein said enhancer is at least one selected from the group consisting of (-)-epicatechin, cineole, narigin, and protocatechuic acid.